

have been carried
rock is found in the
d to their death in
ps were released 41
elow.

Glaciers is riven by
shatters like glass
refrigerator. It is
here is little or no
ow. The abundant
Deep within the
vage. Glaciers are
3). Ice in small
vs under its own
in the flowing ice

ic studies of ice
have been bent,
the base of the
ed and sheared.
planes, as in foli-
during or after
arser crystals of
he firm of Alpine
glacial snout the
ches in diameter
Alaska. The large
es.

sses, is generally
It lies roughly
along its walls.
adjacent layers
ed by shear sur-
vers are due to
thin the glacier
d forward and
osely resembles
ler a relatively
ure by flowage
a metamorphic
into a wholly

NOTE: This photo by Matthes was taken along the Glacier Divide, Mt. Goddard 15' quad., Calif.

VIEW: Looking southeast from approx. Peak 12,498 and through col 12,240+ to the Goethe Glacier. (Davis and I have stood in this col), THUS the identity

Himalayas and Alaska are 30 to 70 miles long and over 3,000 feet thick. Each

FIGURE 13-4. *Small cliff glaciers, Sierra Nevada, California. Note how the rock in the foreground has been shattered by frost action. (Photo by François Matthes, U. S. Geological Survey.)*

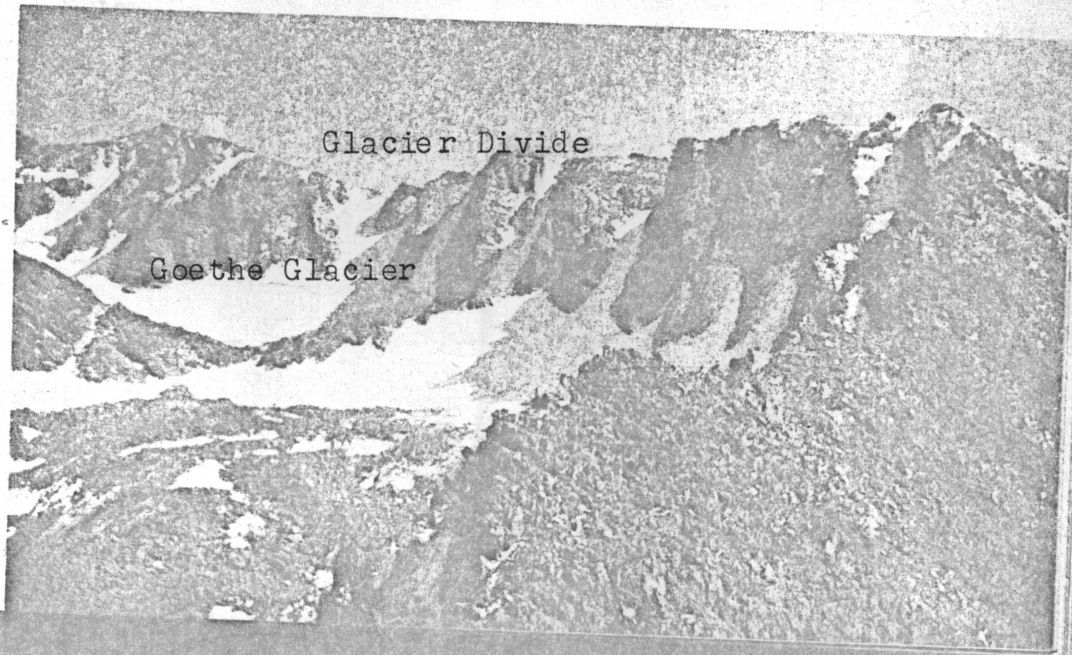


Photo from: INLETCHES & GEOLOGY BY: GILLY, WILSON, and Woodford

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PACIFIC REGION
TOPOGRAPHIC DIVISION
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Geologic Glacier

Glacier Divide

In this col, the ice is thin.
col is 840+ to the Geologic Glacier. (The ice is thin and good
view: looking southeast from approx. 1000 ft. high and through
divide, the Geologic Glacier is visible.
Note: This photo by matches was taken along the Glacier